.....The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind ... COLUMBIAD.

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## WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1823.

No. 28.

# the Columbian Star,

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-ENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

1059 V.C.

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any person, for obtaining five responsible bers, shall be entitled to the Star gratie. communications for the Columbian Star, hald be addressed to the Rev. JAMES D. MESS, the editor: Letters on business, to Profits of the work sacred to the cause of

Gospel; and any society for Missionary or dication purposes, or other evangelical obof the General Convention, or of the

### kripture Kilustrations.

From the Christian Observer.

lake xx. 9, 10. "Then began he to husbandmen, and went into a far country s long time. And at the season he sent greant to the husbandmen, that they mild give him of the fruit of the vineyard." peculiar mode of paying and receiving rent of land by a part of its produce as to be implied to this parable, and ents, goes on to say, that the only remeeg, and to appoint persons in whom he confide, as overseers of the crops. iles, no species of rent can be more just what which is paid by the earth, the and the season." Plin. Ep. ix. 37. Brace's little Sabine farm appears to mbeen cultivated upon this plan. He a villicius or fattore, who seems to a superintended the five families of ladina, amongst whom it was parcelled

em tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis

exard of my woods and farm, a peaceful thich gives me quiet, and which gives thee

My by five rustic households.

The fattore, therefore, of the Italians wers to the procurator, or exactor, or cus of past times: the tenants, or Con-Mix 37; Columell. i. 7.) The method athering in kind seems also to have been ished in Judea. For we may recollect, in our Saviour's parable of the Vinethe man who let it out to husbandmen as servant, not to demand payment of money, but to receive of the fruit."ut's Vestiges of Ancient Manners and ms in Modern Italy, p. 220. See Matt. 33, 34. and Morier's Second Journey Wigh Persia, p. 154; Holderness on the rs and Customs of the Crim Tartars,

lings xviii. 27. " And it came to pass loud, for he is a god; either he is talk-The is pursuing, or he is in a journey; adventure he sleepeth, and must be ned." "From earliest dawn till noon, dian or Cicilian church stands with als wide. It is then closed for about ours, after which it continues open he Maria, or sun set, and sometimes erably later. Such too was the pracmancient Italy. For as all the properand habits of men were assigned by the ens to their gods, that of reposing at ay was amongst the number. Hence wilawful to enter the temples at that lest their slumbers should be disturb-Callimach. Lavacr. Pallad. 72 edit. lemin.) Hence the goatherd in Theosventures not to play his pipe at noon, har of awakening Pan. (Idyll. i. 15.) too the peculiar force of the derision thich Elijah addressed the priests of And it came to pass at noon, that mocked them, and said, cry aloud, le is a god: either he is talking, or he g, or he is in a journey; or perhe he sleepeth, and must be awak-Accordingly we read that those ts did not despair of rousing their and inducing him to declare himself, till he of evening sacrifice. At that hour od allowed for repose had terminaand as he still continued deaf to mes, then, and not till then, their

10. "Thou speakest as one of sh women speaketh." In these

pleased with them. Such a practice apdisappointed by his tutelary saints, an Itali- teeth are sharp, and are compared to those an or Sicilian will sometimes proceed so of lions. There are different species of far as to heap repreaches, curses, and even them; eight or nine occur in the Bible. blows on the wax, wood, or stone, which represents them. The same turbulent gust of passion displayed themselves in the same way amongst the Romans, who scrupled not to accuse their gods of injustice, and to express their indignation against their faithless protection by the most unequivocal signs.

Injustos rabidis pulsare querelis Cælicolas solamen erat.-Stat. Syl. v. 22. To him who smarts beneath the heavenly

Some comfort is it to reproach the god.

Upon the death of Germanicus, stones were cast by the populace at the temples in some instances the lares thrown into the streets. (Sueton. Calig. v.) And Augustus thought proper to take his revenge upon whose benefit I chiefly wish their insertion in your pages. Neptune for the loss of one of his fleets, by not allowing his image to be carried in prolowed .- Sueton. Aug. 16. See Blunt's Vesiges, p. 125.

Acts xxviii.11 .- " And after three months we departed in a ship of Alexandria, which had wintered in the isle, whose sign was at Messina or Naples, may be seen the swift, the Dart, the Enterprize, or the Wellington, from Liverpool, lying beside the Sante Elizabeta, the Santa Maria della Providenza, the Santissimo Core di Jesu, &c., with corresponding figures conspicuous on the prow. At the same time, in the cabins of these latter will be found a Modonna as to be implied to this parable, and or a saint, in wax, wood, or paper, with a somerly practised by the Romans, and lamp suspended before it. In Sicily, the st present by the Italians. "Pliny the smallest boat which is paddled along shore by a fisherman or porter, would be thought not more ill appointed without an oar, than guardian angel, for ras to receive them in kind, instead of against calamity.—See Blunt's Vestiges,

Numbers xi. 32. And the people stood up all that day, and all that night. Mr. Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, observes, "that during the bright moon-light evenings at Bombay, the smallest print may be read without inconvenience, through the medium of a cloudless atmosphere.'

In the West India Islands, "the things are transcendently beautiful; the moon displays a magnificence in her radiance un known to the Europeans: the smallest print Mcc sylvarum, et mihi me redentes agelli, is legible by her light : and during her absence, the brilliancy of the milky way supplies to the traveller the necessary light, and makes amends for the shortness of twilight."-Mavor's History of America, p.

> From the New-York Observer. LOCUSTS.

The following account is extracted from ' Jahn's Biblical Archæology,' a work recently published at Andover, Mass. designed to elucidate the Holy Scriptures.

Vast bodies of locusts, called by the Orientals the armies of God, lay waste the elasticity is such that, however it may be cold countries would be subject to dreadful country, (Egypt.) They observe as regular order, when they march, as an army. At evening they descend from their flight, and form, as it were, their camps. In the morning, when the sun has risen considerably, they ascend again, if they do not find food, and fly in the direction of the wind. They go in immense numbers, and occupy space of 10 or 12 miles in length, and 4 or tained by aeronauts, that birds cannot fly in breadth, and are so deep, that the sun beyond a certain height, which shows that cannot penetrate through them; so that its density near the surface of the earth is that Elijah mocked them, and said, they convert the day into night, and bring a exactly what was requisite for the residence temporary darkness on the land. The of the feathered race. The principle of flusound of their wings is terrible. When they idity, which is owing to caloric, (or the matdescend upon the earth, they cover a vast ter of heat, as distinguished from the effect,) tract, a foot and a half high. If the air is being interposed between the particles of a cold and moist, or if they be wet with the fluid, would dissipate all fluids into the air. dew, they remain where they happen to be, were it not for the pressure of the atmostill they are dried and warmed by the sun. phere, and the mutual attraction that sub-They decamp at length in good order, and sists between these particles; and were it march almost in a direct line north. No-thing stops them. They fill the ditches contained in the finer vessels of animals and it. This salt is also found in the eggs of which are dug to stop them with their bo- vegetables, would burst them, and life bedies, and extinguish by their numbers the come extinct. fires which are kindled. They pass over To evaporation we are indebted for mawalls, and enter the doors and windows of ny important services. The temperature houses. They devour every thing which is of the human body is much greater than green, strip off the bark of trees, and even that of the surrounding air; and were it not break them to pieces by their weight .- for the excess of heat being carried off by They make a loud noise when eating. The perspiration, we should be exhausted under greatest part of the evil is, that the first ar- any great fatigue; but cold-blooded animy of locusts is likely to be succeeded by mals, whose temperature is regulated by another, a third, and a fourth, which con- the medium in which they live, never persumes all that is left, and leave the ground in appearance, as if it had been burnt over of gallons of water by evaporation, which with fire. When they have consumed every thing, they fly away in the direction of the wind, leaving behind them not only their fætid excrements, but their eggs, butter fætid excrements. ried in the ground, from which is produced the Rhone, the Po, and all other rivers that in the following spring a much more numerous progeny of these evil invaders.— Water is They are borne at length over the sea, an element with which they have not formed dients been so proportioned as to neutralize an acquaintance. They descend upon it, as they do upon the land, and are drowned. They are driven by the waves upon the land, and carbon, are the food of plants, it. They are driven by the waves upon the land, and carbon, are the food of plants,

head is like that of a horse. Hence they

### Scientific.

To the Editor of the Christian Observer.

in Chymistry, which are proofs of the existence and providence of the Deity, and which have been omitted to be mentioned,

posely taken from popular sources, and though familiar to persons of science, may air of the most crowded cities has been found eral fund. \$9000 of it has already been be perused with pleasure and improvement, to contain as much oxygen gas as that of paid out of individual subscriptions for this Rome; the altars were overturned, and in be perused with pleasure and improvement,

I shall begin with describing some regulations in regard to air and water, which tains likewise a portion of carbonic acid gas, which is a union of carbon and oxygen.-These gasses occur exactly in the right Castor and Pollux."-To this day the names proportion for the support of animal life. would be more stimulant, the circulation would become accelerated, and all the secretions would be increased: the vessels being thus stimulated to inordinate action, their tone would be destroyed by over excitement; and if the supply from the stomach were not equal to the consumption, other proportions, these very ingredients stratum of water in rivers and lakes, by form one of the most corrosive of acids, a giving out caloric to the currents of cold air nally would cause certain death.

that is necessary for the animal temperature, carbonic acid gas and nitrogen gas, which are thrown off by the act of respiration, have been endued with less capacity for caloric than any other gaseous substances; the first of them has even less capacievery inspiration, by a most providential to ascend, and for the carbonic acid gas,

Atmospheric air has the property of preserving its equilibrium at all times; and its consumed by respiration or combustion, its inundations. place is immediately supplied by a new portion, and it is found to be of a homogeneous several properties, it is well known to refract the sun's rays when below the horizon, which is the cause of twilight; and it has been ascer-

spire. The ocean supplies many millions

Water is composed of two gasses, hydrogen and oxygen; and had not these ingre-They are driven by the waves upon the shore, where they putrify, and render the which have the power of decomposing air so corrupted, as to breed the pestilence. The vegetative organs seize These locusts are much longer than those the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere; has been supposed that Job refers These locusts are much longer than those the carbonic acting among us, being 5 or 6 inches long, and and while they appropriate the carbon to

disengage the oxygen, which is attended with the beneficial effect just mentioned. The whole of the oxygen, however, is not given out by vegetables, but part is retained, which, together with carbon and hydrogen, forms sugar, oil, wax, gum, &c. The upper side of the leaf is the organ of respiration: hence some plants, which close the upper surfaces of their leaves during the I have thought that it might be useful to night, give out oxygen only in the day. In select a few of the most prominent features addition to the usefulness of vegetables for the renovation of the atmosphere, many insects assist in the accomplishment of the same purpose, and convert to their own sup-Paley, and other writers on Natural Theology. The facts I have selected are purderfully is the balance kept up, that the other places.

In general, bodies contract, and become of greater specific gravity, in cooling: but water affords a remarkable exception; for it actually becomes increased in bulk, and ed for Bibles, will be spent on buildings. cession at the Circensian games which fol- are attended with beneficial consequences, its specific gravity continues to lessen, as The air which we breathe is composed of it cools. Ice is lighter than water, partly of the society is now conducted with great two gasses, oxygen and nitrogen, and con- owing to air-bubbles produced in it while convenience, under one roof. Notw istandard freezing; but it has been supposed, that the ling the interruption of more than two increase of bulk is owing to a different ar- months, from the late prevalence of fever. rangement of its particles, ice being a crystallization composed of filaments, which are year, 52,000 Bibles and Testaments; which of the vessels belonging to the ports of Italy and Sicily are almost invariably sacred: and reversed, the air taken in by respiration angle, and by this disposition occupy a solution occupy as solution occu greater volume than if they were parallel.-Were water subjected to the usual law of 2000 printed by the Kentucky B. S. from nature, it would have sunk as it froze, and the Central Society's stereotype plates, make the beds of rivers would have been congeal- a total of 55,600 copies printed, or otherwise ed; but by swimming upon the surface, the ice preserves a vast body of caloric in the subjacent fluid from the effects of the cold. the body, must rapidly waste away. In It is equally worthy of notice, that the upper giving out caloric to the currents of cold air

writers into the respirable and non-respira- and therefore sinks; and this occasions pressed with the prospects of usefulness in ble: or those which support, and those the rise of a portion of warmer water, which which extinguish combustion; and it is re- gives out its caloric in like manner, and this tracted for a set of stereotype plates of the markable, that if we attempt to breathe any constant circulation very much contributes of the latter, they stimulate the muscles of to moderate the rigour of winter throughout the epiglottis in such a manner as to keep the temperate zones. In the ocean, and ciety, and requested two copies to print it perfectly close, and prevent, in opposi- other deep bodies of water, this circulation from; but instead of two, that liberal instition to our utmost exertions, the smallest goes on for a considerable time, and an imquantity of gas from entering into the wind- mense quantity of caloric is thus thrown into pipe or lungs. Oxygen gas is absorbed by the atmosphere: but apparently in order to an express view to preserve the calorick element, its specific gravity no longer increases by the further diminution of its temperature, when the whole mass arrives at about 42 degrees of Fahrenheit, and the circulation of which we have been speaking entirely ceases. Though fresh water freezes when reduced to the temperature of 32 debeen designed in order to keep the ocean or to such as, though active and vigorous, adjustment, allows time for the nitrogen, open at all seasons. If snow be placed be- and in full operation, are surrounded by which is lighter than the atmospheric air, fore a fire, it will receive no increase of needy districts which they cannot supply. temperature till the whole of it is melted, which is heavier, to descend, by which though it has an accession of caloric, which one of \$1000, to Dr. Carey of India, to aid means a space is left for a fresh current of is necessary to give it fluidity: if this were uncontaminated air.

A confined body of air being a non-conductor of caloric, the advantage of snow, as nature, at whatever altitude or in whatever a covering for the earth in winter, is owing climate it may be examined. Amongst its to its being so lightly spread as to hold an extending its benefits to the ends of the earth, several properties, it is well known to refract abundance of air within its interstices, and The report notices, with pleasure, the conto preserve the warmth of the vegetable

There are many striking facts relating to the earth, alkalies, and metals, a few of

which I shall mention.

Phosphate of lime, which is a salt compesed of phosphoric acid and lime, and is one of the chief ingredients in bones, is found also in milk, and assists in the formation of bones in the young animal; but after its bones are sufficiently strengthened, the 1 has been formed in Maine, 1 in Vermont, milk of the mother loses this property: so 1 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 1 in that in this instance there not only appears to be a provision, but that provision is withit. This salt is also found in the eggs of birds, though not in all other shells, evidently for a similar reason; and likewise in is three hundred and staty. the farina of wheat, while the straw, which is not intended for food, contains carbonate

kali, and therefore combines only with the substances taken into the stomach, and renders them soluble.

To the principle of caloric, metals owe their malleability and ductility, for in very intense artificial colds, the most ductile metals, such as gold, silver, and lead, lose their malleability and become brittle. To show likewise with what inconvenience a small deviation from the order of nature would be attended, it may be remarked, that caloric is one of the weakest of all known affinities; is one of the weakest of all known affinities; and it is owing to this circumstance that organized bodies have no difficulty in separating a sufficient portion from the substances around them, and securing to themselves the quantity necessary for their wants.

I cannot conclude this paper without observing, that the simple or elementary bodies of which the world is formed, and which

ive rise to such an infinite variety of obects around us, are very few in number; and if we reflect on the indestructibility of

tomed to reproach their gods when dis- an inch and a half thick. The form of the themselves, the oxygen is thrown off, in or- matter, and its perpetual changes into new der to renovate the air by its union with the and endless combinations, we cannot but adpears still to prevail among some to whom are often compared to horses. In some innitrogen rejected by animal respiration.— mire the beauty and economy of nature, and
paganism cannot strictly be imputed. When stances, it is like the human head, their They also absorb hydrogen from water, and adore the wisdom as well as the power of

## Bible Society.

From the New-York Christian Herald. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. Seventh Annual Report.

After gratefully acknowledging the good-ness of Divine Providence towards the Socicty and its interests, during the past year, the report commences its detail of facts by stating, that the Depository of the Society has been completed. The cost of the lots and the building amounts to \$22,500. But this sum is not to be taken from the gen express object—and the remainder, though for the present advanced from the general fund, is provided for, together with the interest, so that no part of the money intend-All the mechanical and executive business the society have printed during the past the British and Foreign Bible Society, as obtained during the past year-and a grand total of three hundred and twenty-three thousand and upwards, since the commencement. Of this large amount, 248,000 have been issued by the parent society:
The issue of the Spanish Scriptures has

very small quantity of which taken internally would cause certain death.

The gasses have been divided by some passing over them, becomes, in consequence of the arrangement just mentioned, of for distribution has been opened in South

America. So much are the managers imthat extensive region, that they have con-Spanish Bible. They made this intention known to the British and Foreign Bible Sotution immediately forwarded 500 copies. The society has, in the mean while, printed several new editions of the Spanish Testathe blood through the lungs; but, as if with preserve the creatures which inhabit this ment. From the list of donations of the Central Society to its auxiliaries, and others in various parts of the Union, it appears that between twelve and thirteen thousand copies have been thus disposed of, amounting in value to more than seven-thousand five hundred dollars. These gifts have generally been made either to new auxiliaty for it than many liquids, and the second less than ice itself. The interval between down to about 28 degrees, which may have such as have become feeble and languishing,

> Two donations have been made in money in the translation and printing of the Scriptures at Serampore-the other of \$500, to comes warmer than 32 degrees, the ice and the American missionaries at Ceylon, to pursnow would be melted in an instant, and all chase Bibles in the Tamul language for gratuitous distribution. For such donations provision is made in the second article of the constitution: and it is gratifying to observe, that an institution which sprung up but yesterday in the midst of us, is already tinuance of the practice of making ministers members for life. More than \$2500 flage been received from this source the last year The number of new auxiliaries recognise (from their report having been received). not quite so great as last year-but had ports been received from all those of whose formation intelligence has reached the Board, the number would greatly exceed that of last year. Of the 53 officially hoted, 1 has been formed in Maine, 1 in Vermont, Connecticut, 3 in New-York, 6 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Maryland, 8 in Vermont, 2 in North Carolina, 18 in Ohio, 5 in Kentucky, The Board have made experiment of the

plan of employing an agent to travel through large districts of the Union, for the purpose of exciting or increasing the interest felt in the Bible cause—and it has been found productive of such happy consequences, that they have extended the system, and now have three such agents in their service.

They express an earnest wish to receive reports from all their auxiliaries and advise the adoption of measures calculated to render their annual meetings more interesting, and earnestly solicit the members and friends of the society to aid the design by complying with invitations they may receive to deliver addresses at such meetings. They also recommend the general adoption of the system of selling, at prices however reduced, rather than distributing Bibles gratuitously—exceptions, of course, being made where particular circumstances render it expedient. The Biblical Library increases slowly.

The report closes with recognising the exertions of other Biblical Societies, not the operations of the principal institutions

Board have full reason for the expressions of gratitude to the God of Providence, with which their report concludes-and we sympatize with, and congratulate them upon the hope of being instruments of the highest temporal and spiritual benefits to many of our race. "That hope (they may with truth observe) will be a comfort to us in af-

The report is followed by the account of the total amount received during the year, is \$54,526 90-the total amount of expenditures has been \$53,360 26. Leaving a balance in money, of \$1,166 64. The general fund amounted on the 3d of May, 1823, to \$13,870 00, and \$8,385 00 had been received exclusively toward paying for the deposi-

## Religious.

From a London Paper.

SUTTEE, OR SELF-IMMOLATION OF A HIN-DOO WIDOW.

The following account of one of these dreadful sacrifices is extracted from the letter of an English officer, who superintend-

ed the ceremony he describes: "Burdwan, Oct. 18.—In my present situation it falls to my lot to preside over those horrible exhibitions peculiar to the country, of a widow burning herself on the the authentic account of such a scene may be interesting, I send you a short description of a suttee at which I was lately present in turns to the spring session of this association, my new character of presiding officer. The by which I was enabled to ascertain that day before it took place, as is customary, a 400 or a little upwards had been added report came from the police of the widow's since the commencement of the late work, the Lord is doing something for the soul of Santiago, in Chili, and at the request of the magistrate is allowed to argue and endeayour to dissuade the woman from her purpose, but cannot absolutely forbid it, unless under certain circumstances, such as when it is not perfectly voluntary on her part .-Myself and several friends went to her ing her Bible, in which she observed, it is we not "pray without ceasing," "Thy written, "The widow who burneth herself kingdom come," "and in every thing give with her husband's body enjoys happiness thanks?" with him in Heaven." Having thus failed in our entreaties, which are indeed usually to no purpose, we ordered a guard to watch, and take care that she had no opium or intoxicating drugs given her, and that she went to her death in her senses, at least as much so as she could be under the influence of such extraordinary fanaticism. next morning at day-break we proceeded to the ground appropriated to the ceremony, where the woman had just arrived in a rule sort of car carried on men's shoulders, accompanied by the barbarous music of her country. She seemed quite unconcerned at the preparations for the horrid sacrifice she was about to perform. For my part, when i looked at the hand's dead body, the faggots, her nearest relations with firebrands lighting the pile, the victim dressed and adorned with flowers, the whole scene appeared to me as a frightfol vision: I could hardly persuade myself of its reality. I spoke to her once more being a high-caste woman she spoke the Hindostance language,) and represented to her the horrible death she was about to suffer, and the long time she must continue in the most dreadful agony. I urged to her that it was no sudden or easy death by which she was to reach Paradise, but a protracted course of terture, She heard me out with calmness, thanked me for my intentions, which she admitted were good, but again repeated her intention so decidedly as to preclude any hope of saving her. I felt her pulse, and it was far calmer than my own at the moment I am writing. Mrs. E., (of whom I have often made honourable mention,) thinking her persuasions, as one of her own sex might avail, then went up to the wretched victim, and in the most carnest manner tried to dissuade her. She offered her a pension for life, and an honourable asylum in the Company's territories. Among other inducements, intending it probably as an appeal to female vanity, Mrs. E. said she should be made a lady of, and have a palanquin to ride; she immediately answered, pointing to the pile, "ce humara palkee hy—that is my palanquin." The victim then performed various ceremonies, and prepared herself to jump on the pile, which was blazing to receive her. The flames had arisen to a great height, and they were feeding them with tar and fag-gots. I then addressed her for the last time, and told her no force should be used to keep her in the fire; but conjured her if her resolution failed, to jump out and run to me; that I was surrounded by my police men, and that I would bear her away from her cruel relations to a place of safety where they would never see her more. Her resolution was not to be shaken. She then distributed flowers and sweetmeats, gave me a piece of her dress, and having danced three times round the pile, threw herself in. stone weighing 10 or 12 tons, has been recent- testant, by grants of money towards their At that moment the people shouted, the drums struck up, and if she uttered any cries, I heard them not. She resolutely sat in the fire, apparently alive, for two or three minutes, but moved only her hands occasionally. Such is the description of a dread-

Letter to the Editor of the Star, dated OTTER BRIDGE, Bedford county, Va. June 17th 1823.

ful act that takes place every day."

REV. SIR,

I have observed in your paper, frequent invitations to correspondents and others, for invitations to correspondents and others, for any sketches, or communications, which might contribute to the general fund of information in science and religion, thereby forting a separat to all your readers, and more especially, warming and cheering the hearts of the humble followers of the meek and compassionate Jesus, whose happiness it is, to witness the signs of the

its leading facts are already known to our your publication. This work commenced readers. Upon the whole, we think the in August, 1821, at a section meeting of the in August, 1821, at a section meeting of the Baptists in Bedford county, at which time there were about twelve apparently slain by the sword of the Spirit, and with bitter weeping and anguish of soul, earnestly so- John, and carried to Baltimore. liciting, that the ministers present should who had been toiling through a tedious night, guishing in sickness: it will be one of our and "taken nothing." Two very young most pleasing and joyful reflections in the men, of the above number, after wading a considerable time in the tress, have been ushered into the great har- bound to Elizabeth city, where they arrived the Treasurer-from which it appears that vest field of souls, and are now with much acceptance and indefatigable perseverance, lifting up their voices, and in imitation of their divine Master, commanding all men every where to repent. I am not aware that I should err, in saving, that all, who on that occasion exhibited evidence of conviction, have become the hopeful subjects of renovating grace. From this meeting defire hat had decended was carried into the bonds of the adjacent churches and neighbourhoods, and for a time seemed confined almost exclusively to the county of Bedford, until very considerable accessions were made to a number of the Baptist churches, and likewise some to other denominations: at length, however, moving majestically, and the cedars of Lebanon bowing before Him who governs the helm, it reached the adjacent county of Franklin, a considerable portion of which, had heretofore been a mere moral wilderness, where many of the hardy sons of dissipation and pleasure, were made to stand aghast, look wild, and at length yield to the execution of criminals, and also over the mild sceptre of Immanuel. One church, particularly, in this county, has shared largely in the heavenly visitation. Bethel has funeral pile of her dead hasband; and as received the drops in copious showers, hav- absent the next: there may be thirty preing 114 added in the course of a very few months. Not long since I witnessed the reintention to burn herself, if the magistrate and I take great pleasure in announcing, gave her permission. On the principle of that there are ten added to the strength of religious toleration this is always given; the the ministry in this district, nearly all of whom are the fruits of this revival, and the most of them young men of promising gifts, and I believe I may add, sensible, that they " have not already attained," or are already perfect, but are thirsting after more of that wisdom, which, "is first pure, then peacehouse, and did all we could to turn her from able," &c .- the work is still going on, more her design, but she answered only by quot- or less, in some parts of this district. Shall

> LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. FISK. The following are extracts from a letter to the editor of the New-York Observer, Ar. Fisk, one of the American missionaries Palestine. Mr. Fisk is now on an excurion in Egypt, and the letter is dated Thebes,\* (Upper Egypt,) March 2d, 1823. "I am passing a Sabbath, in company with brother King and Mr. Wolff, in my ittle boat, at the ruins of one of the most nagnificent cities the world ever saw. The stupendous monuments of ancient pride and magnificence, which we see in Egypt, are calculated to make useful impressions on the other, at sea or on shore, to keep in view mind, and to teach us valuable lessons. But, after all, what are the works of man, even the most grand and magnificent of them? What is human glory in its greatest splendour? Egypt saw it all once, and in its place we now see confused heaps of rubbish and ruins. Sic transit gloria Mundi. The mind becomes pensive and melancholy as it dwells on these themes. Well, my brother, the city of which I trust we are to be inhabitants, has foundations that shall never fail. Let us, then, forget all earthly glory, and be occupied as we ought, in the contemplation of that glory that awaits us, and in preparing ourselves, and endeavouring to be the

instruments of preparing others for it. "As to our mission I have but little to tell you, except that, since we arrived in Egypt, not yet two months, we have sold more than 400 copies of the Bible, or parts of it, have given away 160 Bibles and more than 2000 tracts. The fruit, we hope, will appear after many days, if not immediately. In Upper Egypt we find only Musselmans and Coptic Christians. The latter are extremely destitute of the Scriptures, having only manuscript copies. We sell at a very cheap rate, and though they are very poor, yet they purchase with much pleasure. It gives me a degree of satisfaction, which I cannot express, to furnish these priests and their flocks with the word of God. Who knows but these copies will kindle up a light which may, at some future day, illumine all these dark regions! Let us unite our supplications that it may be so through Christ our

Lord."

\* This celebrated city extended along the Nile, on both sides of the stream, and was 27 miles in circumference. Its magnificent ruins are now scattered over this whole space; and recent travellers represent it to be impossible, by any description, to give an adequate idea of the grandeur of the scene. The ruins consist of a vast assemblage of temples, columns, obelisks, colossal statues, and sphinxes, paintings, sculptures, tombs excavated from the rock, and other astonishing specimens of the power and skill of its ancient inhabitants. The bust of Memnon, consisting of a single mass of ly sent from this place to England by Mr. Belzoni. Morse's Gazetteer.

From the New-York Seaman's Magazine.

JOURNAL OF THE BETHEL FLAG. March 4.—The Bethel Union prayer meeting was held at 317, Water-street. The increased number of seamen-and attention to what was said in exhortations and prayers, strengthen our hope and confidence in the promises of God, that where two or three are assembled together in his name, and for his cause in the salvation of sinners, he will be in the midst. He surely was there; -his divine presence caused an agonizing spirit in all the supplications. Great solemnity pervaded the meeting while the following accounts were related.

The Brig Economy, captain Cross of Newburyport, and the brig Neptune, cap-tain Archer of Portland, were both lost on the coast of St. Domingo; one on the 20th, the other on the 23d of December last .-

days from the Balize. Notwithstanding both pumps were kept roing, it was found nepumps were kept going, it was found necessary on the following day for the crew to abandon her; they were providentially taken up on the 11th, by the Samuel and Leben

The schooner Hunter, captain Clements pray for them. This occurrence, my dear from Edenton, for Kingston, Jamaica, was sir, was animating to old Christians, and especially the labouring servants of Christ, and crew sustained themselves by a rope, which they lashed through a hole in the keel, where they continued 28 hours; they were providentially picked up by captain Cooper, considerable time in the mire of deep dis- of the schooner Aurora, from Martinique safe the 23d of February.

The schooner Friend's Adventure, cap-tain Dunn, from Jamaica, for St. Johns, Newfoundland, went co shore near the entrance ready made in various parts of Italy; of the latter harbour on the first February. The master and two of the crew perished.

Brig John and Hannah, captain Patterson, of and for Kennebunk, from Port au Prince, run ashore on Castle Island, N. H. and im-mediately went to pieces. These and many other circumstances, were applied to all the seamen present; urging the necessity of being prepared to meet such sudden and unexpected deaths and fangers. Fifty Numbers of the Bethel Union Messenger, Reports, Christian Herald and Seaman's continues to promote the cause of educa-Magazines, were distributed, yet not suf-tion; the schools in that city, patronized by

317 Water-street.

In our weekly reports there must be a in; those who attend these meetings, see and enjoy something new every evening. All foreigners of distinction, who have expressknow that many are in port one week and tem adopted in them. sent who were never with us before, and some of them are engaged in addresses and

These meetings have brought to our view, that the Lord orders every thing in infinite mercy, though the endeavours of feeble men, whose hearts can rejoice in seeming convictions which bring a hopeful prospect of conversions. It is a pleasing sight to see long neglected and weather beaten sailors weep; a scene frequently witnessed in these meetings. There were several strangers present, among whom was a shipmaster who had lately been convinced of his awful situation; he related his convictions and conversion; and in his address to seamen, he gave then the following advice, which he urged with great vehemence. "When you are on the ocean and off duty, the conversation with your shipmates is, to inform each other where you have been, what you have seen on the sea and land, and the various dangers you have been in, and how often you have been delivered from a watery grave; without attributing this deliverance to the Almighty who had done it. I know these details will often bring sighs and sobs from a thoughtless man, but are soon dismissed and forgotten. I do now entreat you, in the name of Christ, in whom is all our salvation, that in all your future conversation with each cation of negro children. God, and continually give him all the glory for every hour of your existence in this world. And do not neglect to read the Bible, and pray to God who has made you, preserved and protected you, in dangers seen and unseen, and is ready and willing to make you the subjects of his grace, and heirs of heaven."

Some distressing catastrophes which had lately taken place on the ocean, were related, and produced many sighs.

A stranger then rose, and said; "I have lately arrived in this port, but on my passage here, I had to encounter a violent gale; -death was almost visible,-eternity was nigh,-nothing but a plank between me and a watery grave; I lifted my eyes to heaven, and fixed them by faith on Christ, the Captain of my salvation, my Pilot, who was able to conduct me safe on shore, or to carry me safe through the valley of the shadow of death, to the mansions above, where the sheet anchor of my soul was sure and steadfast. Death brought no terror on my mind for my own safety in time or eternity; but Hill. O, I felt for those who were around me, unprepared to die, and to render an account to God for what they had done here upon earth. I feel anxious for you, my dear seafaring brethren, who have been, and always will be, exposed to a sudden precipitation out of time into eternity."

From the London Christian Observer

The last Report of the British and Foreign School Society, in its brief view of the progress of education in those foreign countries with which the Society has had intercourse, relates the following important par-

From the Report of the Society for Ele mentary Instruction at Paris, read April 10th, 1822, it appears that 157 new schools have been formed during the year 1821, making with those formerly reported, 1400. The French government, it is stated, has uniformly supported the establishment of schools, whether Roman Catholic or Probuilding and outfit. In several of the departments, as well as in the metropolis, schools have been successfully established for adults. The Society is making efforts to multiply Sunday schools. In several prisons schools have been formed, with the best effects on the morals of the prisoners. The Bible Society at Paris has granted 600 Testaments during the last year to the school connected with the Paris Society for Instruction,

In Spain, the schools mentioned in former reports are continued under the sanction of the Cortes. The government had assigned a convent for the establishment of a Normal or training schools, and provided funds for its support. It is intended for 500 boys and 400 girls. Lieutenant Colonel Kearney had opened several schools in the principal towns, and others attached to military corps. All the schools are making rapid progress. The Cortes, by a decree of April 30th, have ordered the general establishment of new ordered in all the military corps. schools in every district, and in all the mili-

abroad. This statement we omit, because fore, if I mistake not, taken some notice in valued at 20,000 dollars, sprung a leak two lation of half a million, nearly 60,000 scho- La Seo d'Urgel, had he not feated a lars are daily receiving instructions.

king, he has introduced the new system into a naval and military school for 370 boys. A Society has been formed for the further extension of the improved method. It has also been adopted in the girls' schools. In Russia, the printing of the British and Foreign School Society's "Scripture Les-

sons," and their extensive circulation, have

prepared the way for schools. It is earnestly to be hoped that the numerous friends of Bible Societies in the Russian empire will speedily turn their attention to this subject. Some hopeful beginnings have been although strong efforts have been used to ning replied that they had no other check the diffusion of knowledge, by the suppression of the schools on the system of mutual instruction, and many schools were claim is said to embrace six degrees of schools which has long been in the Russian coast which has long been in the Ru actually shut up in the course of last year. The School Society of Florence, however, continues its philanthropic exertions, and in addition to the three schools established in the city of Florence, seventeen schools are in operation in various parts of Tuscany.

In Malta, the School Society of Valetta ficient to supply all present.

March 11th and 18th.—Meeting was held at Mr. Williams' sailors' boarding house,

Rev. Padre Luigi Camilleri, has recently Sir Manley Power and his lady, maintain added a school for girls to his establishment at Casel Zeitum. Other schools are conrepetition of the exercises we are engaged templated in the country villages. The schools at Valetta have been visited by many who are acquainted with a seafaring life; ed their admiration at the effects of the sys-

We pass over various other details, in order to extract a few interesting particulars relative to that important and rapidly prayers, which had never been reported, improving part of the globe, the continent may be considered a repetition; but we of South America. Mr. Thompson, after governor has instituted schools there also. He finds every where a considerable anxiety to receive instruction, and he intends to visit all the States of South America, with a view to promote the means of education on the British system, before he returns to Europe He has received authority from the government of Chili to print the "Scripture Lessons" in the Spanish language for the use of the schools of that country. An English master, trained in the Southwark Central school, was engaged to superintend a school for 150 boys, at Santiage, and several other schools were in progress. Mr. Thompson was proceeding to Peru in his useful career. Several new Sunday and day schools have been formed for the slaves in the West-Indies, particularly in Antigua, Berbice, St. Eustatius, the Bahama, and various other islands. Mr. Durant, the president of a society formed chiefly by people of colour, for the purpose of improving the condition of their brethren, lately came from Barbadoes to this country, at his own expense, with a iew to learn the British system; and after acquiring a competent knowledge of it, returned to Barbadoes, where he has already established a numerous school for the edu-

We have seen 2 vols. of Armstrong's Edition of Scott's Family Bible, and understand that the 3d is published. The whole is to be completed in 6 8vo. vols. It gives us ing was recently held in Lancaster to ascen pleasure to learn that there is a demand for the republication of this work, after such a multitude of copies have been circulated in this country. The popularity of the work is justified by its intrinsic worth. Perhaps there is no Commentary in the English lanuage, on the whole Scriptures, so well adapted as this for family use; while even the critic may, in many instances, consult it with advantage. The octavo form of this prosperity. To counteract their effect ? edition, renders it convenient for common use. We understand also that Woodward's edition in 4to. will soon be commenced. Both of these editions, have the latest corrections of the venerable author.

We observe in the Columbian Register, New Haven, Con the following notice of the church now building by the society under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr.

The plates and rafters of the new Baptist Church in this city, were raised a few da-s since, without accident to any person. This church is built of stone, and when finished, will be a very neat and commodious house. We hope the friends of this society abroad will aid in erecting this house, so much wanted by a worthy part of the prise of the Baltimoreans in farour of the community, who are unable to sustain the project, but their attention at present seems whole expense.

A friend in Powelton, Georgia, writes that "The Lord has begun a good work in Countyline and in Columbian county. To each of the two churches in Damascus and Sharon about 20 or 30 have been added."

## Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

From Europe.—Since our last, intellinasauga, a branch of the Cossa The in gence from England six days later than our termediate ground, it is stated, was examinated ormer accounts, have been received. No certain information of the movements of beautiful country, without hills, mind the French and Spanish armies are yet in or any other obstruction. The distance our possession. The office of the obstruction o our possession. The following particulars is only nine miles, and not more than are contained in despatch Moncey's army. Under date of Gerona, expense is estimated at about 150,000 May 15, it is stated that the Marshal had marched out to attack the enemy; but that General Mina had declined the battle. On the 16th, it was announced that Marshal Moncey had returned to Gerona. Milans counties of Virginia to some port on the has evacuated the strong positions which he occupied; he is marching in the direction of Barcelona, which is the only route open execute all manœuvres which approximate posed canal will shorten the distance to the enemy, whom they be the posed canal will shorten the distance to the enemy, whom they be the posed canal will shorten the distance to the enemy. Our troops are full of ardour, and joyfully them to the enemy, whom they burn to Gulf of Mexico more than one half contend with.

Extract of a private letter, dated Puynectady to Rochester. On the erda, May 11. The report of the arrival Thursday last, says the Albaily Dully Thursday last, says the let into the can of Mina at Ripol and Compredon is true; vertiser, the water was let into the our troops having intercepted him in his far down as Schenectady, to the route to Barcelona, he was compelled to of two feet, and a light best retrace his steps. He dares not enter any through from the west to that city of the towns; all sound the happiness it is, to witness the signs of the time of the 23d of December last.—
The schooner Friendship, captain Wells, to give you a succinct view of the progress of rich and sovereign grace in the revival of rich and sovereign grace in the revival of religion which commenced near two years ago within the district of the Strawberry ago within the district of the Strawberry Association, and of which you have hereton the 23d of December last.—
The schooner Friendship, captain Wells, belonging to the State of Maine, going from Jeremie to Barcelona, he was compelled to of two feet, and a light city retrace his steps. He dares not enter any of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of January.—The brig Richard Mead, captain Decrow, from has doubled the means of education by the adoption of the new system; and in a population of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of January.—The brig Richard Mead, captain Decrow, from has doubled the means of education by the adoption of the new system; and in a population of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of January.—The brig Richard Mead, captain Decrow, from has doubled the means of education by the adoption of the new system; and in a population of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of January.—The brig Richard Mead, captain Decrow, from has doubled the means of education by the adoption of the new system; and in a population of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at land the 20th of the towns; all sound the alarm

fantry and cavalry in this quarter He has now divided his troops in

with our troops; in both cases hi

Molitor, which is arriving from will prevent him. If Mina does not find means to enter fortress, he must come to an en

tion is inevitable. The news of an attempt of Russia sert, upon an American vessel, the extra ordinary claim advanced by that go ment relative to the Northwest C America, had reached London produced some excitement. The was immediately brought before Parli formation than that re-published in from the American papers. Tiel coast which has long been in th of the Northwest Company. The tree the British government is decided will neither submit to the claim, nor to national maritime law attempted to be tablished. The protest under the adm tration of the late Marquis of London had been repeated at the Congress of Ven na; and negotiations are still pending a

in activity, at the Court of St. Petersh It was generally asserted at Constan ple on the 10th of April, that the Good will not negotiate with the Porte, except on the basis of their entire Independ Lord Strangford appears to ender effect an arrangement. The name with Persia are not near to a te The Porte is said even to have der mediation of Lord Strangford, The ter firman regulating the trade of the Bur Sea, is very disagreeable to the Franks, it is nearly equivalent to a toll in the par ing of the Dardanelles, and is likely to be great hinderance to the commerce oreign nations.

Mr. Huskisson has announced the inter tion of ministers to put the trade between England and Ireland upon the same for as between two English ports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Observer

CANALS. Philadelphia. - In no part of the county is the spirit of improvement so much awar as in Philadelphia. The subscription to fir stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware tonal, amounting to nearly 700,000 dollars, la been completely filled, and of this sm \$ 500,000 were subscribed since the 17th April. The subscriptions, it is said, have ocen made in general, merely from consider rations of the immense benefit to accuse the city of Philadelphia, without any regar to dividends. The improvements on the river Schuylkill by the Navigation Company are also progressing in a rapid and substantial manner. It is estimated that 2500 m are at work under the Company, and is probable that all the improvements below Reading will be finished in August, the completing a still-water navigation for Philadelphia to Reading. In addition to thes improvements, the success of which is canal from the Susquehanna river, to pas by Lancaster, and through the great vall of Chester county to Philadelphia. Amettain the practicability of the project, and committee appointed to receive subscrip tions to pay the expense of a regular surv of the route.

Baltimore,-The citizens of Baltime look upon these enterprises of the Philade phians with a watchful eye, as their tendence if successful, will be to deprive Baltimore several of its chief sources of wealth and canal has been proposed from Baltimore the Susquehanna, to enter that river above its principal falls, and this project is not earnestly pressed upon the people of Mary land. The expense, it is supposed, will it

District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia and the neighbouring parts Virginia and Maryland, the Ohn and Pot mac canal is exciting great and increasing terest. It is now proposed to extend the canal from the Potomac to the Patapson Baltimore, thus connecting the waters ditte Uhio with those of the Chesapeaks, at opening to Baltimore, by the shortest past-ble route, the trade of a large portion differ western country. It is hoped, that this part of the plan will enlist the wealth and course price of the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will be plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the wealth and the plan will enlist the plan wi in some measure, diverted from this splend scheme, by their desire to countered plans of the Philadelphians in regard to a trade of the Susquehanna. Alabama .- A meeting was held, all

weeks since, at Cahawba, the capials Alabama, for the purpose of consider racticability and expediency of animal waters of Tennessee river with those water flow into Mobile bay. The meeting man mously resolved, that it was expedient open a navigable communication better these waters, by means of a cutal from the Okoa, a branch of the Tennessee, to the Co ed several years since, and was found to be expense is estimated at about 130,000 d lars. The effect of this improvement, succeed, will be to divert the trade of h upper part of Alabama, a large portion to Tennessee, and several of the wester of Mobile. The produce of this eath country has hitherto been carried down Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi, to Ad

Navigation of the canal open from & nectady to Rochester.—On the attention

reach Schenects Little Fails, if not 70 to 200 miles. and, will be announce and other demonstra

New-Orleans on th ree had given way t ntation of Wm. Ken es above the city, an The road recourse was obl and two deep. Althou ed of stopping the will not reach New-O are pleased to hear ( es of the 25th inst.) city are now making

than the origi ceipts of the sale, pai obbers, Joseph Mauri ail from New-York,

(Frenchmen) who convicted of the offe d to ten years' impriso of from the New-Jerse Trenton. There were in the robbery-one of and, made his escap ny of Jews.-Some hed a notice to landh

for meliorating the proposing to purcha ation of a colony, to be of New-York. We it is probable the societ acres of township west of Plattsburgh ary turnpike. An ager the premises, and is s nd situation. The soc eestablishment of an as ed of that people, who trines of the Christian re eath by Lightning .- T n the afternoon of the le the Rev. Jonathan Fe ning struck the buil Mr. Ferris partly the scopal College.-A bill scopal College in Connecthe House of Represen a It is to be called the The Trustees a in Middletown on the omecticut legislature. e governor, which pr drunken persons be p all who sell spirits to s \$7 for each offence, a sed retailer or taverne ediately declared nul ay be had before an

te Society.—The sixt the Rhode Island Pe n Providence, on Tue Mr. Edes' meeting-ho gno public exercise ccasion, a respectable ers attended to hear t sact the ordinary busine After the reading of a ire by the President nnual report of the Bo read by the Rev. Mr. ling Secretary. It pr and highly gratifying vi sof the Society within th the efforts made by kind tend the influence of pa and other countries adopted unanimously, ar ed for circulation. A sive of the high sense er ety for the character of (Obadiah Brown) and for his death, was una

from whose decision

craity in Coimbra. Combra, in Portugal, v. Bency in 1291. In I 400,000 crowns, equa Rector is appointed by cellor is the chief of truction; he appoints sorships, has the in es of study, and presi The number of chai are six Faculties. thas eight professorsh time professorships: professorships. 4th. rships. 5th. Mathe 6th. Philosop In this last facu Philosophy and ht. The students i Law, Civil Law, and ed to study six years; o, four years; and thos

in the University mmer, amounted to were Theologians; 4. ians; and 174 in Pl er of students at Bon 1, 539. At Halle, are Theologians of h; 193 Catholics; 10 Sic, and 468 in Philo South Wales.—At th Wales, three public jo periodical publication press. A secon en established at Port intelligence, and infor ning to be more widely ierce of this Island is rably important.

CT 12, 1823.

reach Schenectady from Utica nt feared the in-Little Falls, if not from Rochester uarter, er places at the west—a distance troops into two
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2. 1823.

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EOUS.

Observer.

the Mississififit. -- Information New-Orleans on the 13th ult. that had given way that morning, at ation of Wm. Kenner, Esq. about ies above the city, and on the same the river. The road became impasand recourse was obliged to be had at to bring the mail by. In the afn the opening was about 20 fathoms two deep. Although no hopes are ed of stopping the breach as long ver is high, it is supposed the inunwill not reach New-Orleans.

DVCSOL

are pleased to hear (says the Savanof the 25th inst.) that the Banks ty are now making arrangements ne specie payments for their bills,

Minister's Furniture. The ton City Gazette states, that Mr. furniture, which was sold at aucaight very high prices; more, in mathan the original cost. The ints of the sale, paid into Mr. Mau-(the auctioneer,) amounted to \$8000.

Robbers Pardoned.-Two of the obbers, Joseph Mauric and Doct. De-(Frenchmen) who stopped the il from New-York, near Elizabeth m in the year 1819, and robbed it, and convicted of the offence, and senof to ten years' imprisonment, received from the President of the United about two weeks ago, and were libof from the New-Jersey Penitentiary, Trenton. There were three concernthe robbery-one of whom, Pierre d, made his escape from prison,

ny of Jerus.-Some weeks since was hed a notice to landholders, from the w for meliorating the condition of the esing to purchase land for the of New-York. We now understand is probable the society will purchase acres of township No. 5, about 25 west of Plattsburgh, and near the ed situation. The society has in view stablishment of an asylum for the opsed of that people, who profess a faith thist, or desire to be instructed in the mes of the Christian religion."

both by Lightning.-The Geneva (N. mette of Wednesday, June 25th, states, ethe Rev. Jonathan Ferris, of Milo, a minister, was looking from a winis his house, during a thunder storm, ning struck the building, and he was ously killed. It threw off the sidthe house, and penetrated the floor, Mr. Ferris partly through it.

Minopal College.—A bill to establish an smal College in Connecticut, has pass-the House of Representatives of that

on Drunkards .- A law has passed mecticut legislature, and is approved regovernor, which provides that idle iken persons be publicly posted; retailer or taverner, his license to diately declared null and void. The may be had before any justice of the om whose decision there is to be no

Society.-The sixth annual meetthe Rhode Island Peace Society was Providence, on Tuesday last, in the Mr. Edes' meeting-house. Notwithano public exercise was expected on action, a respectable number of the ers attended to hear the report and to the ordinary business of the Societhe the reading of a select portion of are by the President, (Dr. Messer) mal report of the Board of Trustees read by the Rev. Mr. Bates, the Corg Secretary. It presented a luminadhighly gratifying view of the operaor the Society within the past year, and efforts made by kindred institutions and the influence of pacific sentiments and other countries. The report and ordered unanimously, and ordered decided for circulation. A resolution, exame of the high sense entertained by the spart the character of their late Treas-(Chadlah Brown) and of their deep repted unanimously, and ordered to be, whis death, was unanimously adopt-

persity in Coimbra.—The University Deney in 1291. In 1821, its income 00,000 crowns, equalling \$245,000.

exter is appointed by the king. The or is the chief of the department action; he appoints to the different of study, and presides at examina-The number of chairs is very great. he six Faculties. 1st. Theology, thas eight professorships. 2d. Canon time professorships; 3d. Civil Law, ships. 5th. Mathematics, four pro-6th. Philosophy, four profes-In this last faculty, nothing but Philosophy and Natural History at. The students in Theology, Ca-, Civil Law, and Medicine, are d to study six years; those in Mathea four years; and those in Philosophy

ian Universities .- The number of in the University of Berlin, the arnounted to 1,162; of whom tre Theologians; 411 Jurists; 350 and 174 in Philosophy. The rof students at Bonn was 271. At 539. At Halle, 866. At Kon-4; 193 Catholics; 1069 in Law; 624 c, and 468 in Philosophy.

South Wales .- At Sidney, in New Vales, three public journals, and five, eriodical publications, now issue A second printing office for of this Island is becoming con-



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1823.

Much has been said about Geniue; but, like many other terms, in frequent and popular use, it has never been very satisfactorily defined, nor its full import clearly understood. It has been employed alike to account for intellectual eminence, and to apologize for eccentricity of character.

The philosophers have, in general, understood by it an aptitude to excel; but their theories have verged from the proposition, that all the diversities of the mind are to be attributed to original constitution, to its opposite, that all minds are constructed alike, and, consequently, that all the differences which exist are owing to education and peculiar cirumstances.

To free the subject from all extraneous considerations, we shall assume, that Genius either consists altogether in an original disposition of mind, or that some favourable circumstances must concur, to give it developement and direction.

If the first of these positions were the true one, we might reasonably expect, that wherever genius existed, it would invariably make its appearance with the earliest dawn of the intellect. But this is not the case. Those who have watched the progress of y turnpike. An agent has been on to the mind, are painfully convinced, that nohe premises, and is satisfied with the thing is more failacious than the indications of early genius. Many a youth has been hailed by his friends, as a predigy, whose subsequent life has disappointed all their hopes. On the other hand, it has often happened, that persons, who in their youth gave not the slightest promise of excellence, in the afternoon of the preceding day, have, at a more advanced period, expanded the wings of their genius, and soared up to their appropriate region. How often has it occurred, that individuals have emerged from obscurity by some apparent accident; and receiving an impulse from the new sitnation in which they were placed, have rapidly advanced to seize the rewards of genius. It is a common remark, that great It is to be called the Washington occasions make great men. This is doubt-cation from a southern correspondent, remainded less true; but the cause is to be found, we probating the exercises of the Baptist and apprehend, in the powerful stimulus which important emergencies give to those faculties which might not otherwise have been called publicity. I have travelled, and preached into action. It is, also, a frequent observa-Who sell spirits to such persons be tion, that distinguished men, whether philosophers orators neets pointers or manilosophers, orators, poets, painters, or musicians, are apt to make their appearance together, and adorn one favoured and brilliant era. This, too, is doubtless a correct remark; and the circumstance may easily be accounted for, from the extraordinary impulse given, by the power of recent and contemporary example. We have no authority for believing, that natural endowments are bestowed much more liberally on one generation than another. There has doubtless been, in every age, and among every people, an ample measure of native talent. That it has not always been devel-

> "Fair Science to their eyes her ample page, "Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unrol "Chill penury repressed their noble rage, And chill'd the genial current of the soul."

oped, can excite no surprise.

Many persons, moreover, have spent a portion of their lives, in an unsuccessful pursuit of various objects, until, by an apparent chance, they entered that path, which led them to distinguished usefulness and fame. Plato first addicted himself to poetry. When a comparison of his poems with those of Homer, induced him to burn them, he composed a tragedy, and gave it to the performers for representation. In the interim, however, he heard a discourse from Socrates; and at once he abandoned ships, has the inspection of the the muses, devoted himself to philosophy, and became the illustrious founder of the academy. The author of the Task, commenced the study of the law, which he soon abandoned, to enjoy the more attractive Tofessorships. 4th. Medicine, six charms of poetry. After several years, he was unexpectedly led into that peculiar style of writing, in which his best works, and those on which his reputation chiefly rests, were composed. These facts prove, that the developement of genius is often the

result of time and peculiar circumstances. If we examine the character of men of eminent genius, we shall perceive, that it comprises, not a solitary quality, but a combination of the rarest endowments of nature. A great mathematician must possess a strong, clear intellect; habits of patient thought, and great power of abstraction. A poet requires a creative mind, a rich ima-259. Total, 3,396. Of these A poet requires a creative mind, a rich ima-are Theologians of the Reformed gination, an eye to observe the beauties of nature and art, a power of rapid conception, a retentive memory, a great facility in combining images, and all united with warm sensibility of heart. An orator requires, according to Cicero, a combination of all that is valuable in other arts; "acumen dia-telligence, and information are be-to be more widely diffused, and the poetarum, vox. tragædorum, gestus pæne summorum actorum."

From all these considerations, it seems to ea fair inference, that genius is not independent of circumstances tending to develope and direct it. At the same time, there ope and direct it. At the same time, there be a fair inference, that genius is not independent of circumstances tending to develope and direct it. At the same time, there is abundant evidence, that a degree of natural aptitude is necessary. Of a hundred individuals, educated in the same manner. and enjoying the same external advantages, scarcely ten, perhaps, will rise above mediocrity. In numerous instances, moreover, whom Ezekiel prophecied; the excitements Columbia, to be paid in two equal instalthe strong bent of the mind has been unamong the people to whom Peter and ments of \$1250 each, in October of 1823 equivocally indicated in very early life. West sketched a portrait at 7 years of age, before he had seen a picture. Pope and he fell down before Paul and Silas, and said, William Walker, Senr. Esq. of Potnam Watt's " lisped in numbers." Pascal in- "What shall I do to be saved;" the exultavented geometry, before he was permitted tion of the gentiles, when Peter arrived at same is hereby denominated, "The Walker to study Euclid. Massillon was accustomed to gather his school fellows around him, and this great day of revival, no groans for merrecite to them the sermons which he had cy from sin-sick souls must be heard in

Without extending the inquiry farther, we may, perhaps, probably define genius, n its most enlarged agnification, " an ability to excel, resulting from constitutional aptitude, and a coincidence of favourable circumstances."

CONDUCT DURING PUBLIC WORSHIP.

letter from a correspondent at Raleigh, (N. C.) whom we know to be a zealous and sucgood sense of the public. We have omitted requires a few words from us. In the first the present revival of religion" in North- so much good news over the continent. Carolina. We considered him as speaking in general terms, of a common practice. In the next place, we were not aware, that the revival was attended by the excitement 'alfirst time, from the letter of "D." Fireceive with pleasure, and publish with promptitude, any accounts of revivals which we have frequently and urgently solicited .-We rejoice in the conversion of sinners, under any circumstances whatever.

RALEIGH, (N.C.) June 20th, 1823.

MR. EDITOR. I have been favoured with the perusal of your paper of the 7th instant; and have observed, with no little surprise, a communivival of religion; to which I here offer short reply; and request you will give it perhaps not less than five sermons in the west for the last eighteen months, amongst an almost unprecedented ingathering of souls, and have had the pleasure during that time to hear the experience of, and baptizing more than two hundred persons who gave a satisfactory and scriptural account of a radical change of heart, and their justification through the atonement of the Redeemer. These have all been guilty of the practice your correspondent so much condemns. It has not been uncommon in this revival to see three-fourths of a large congregation weeping, trembling, and crying, "Lord save or I perish," under the preaching of the word, and often from wenty to fifty on their knees, imploring mercy, and begging the preachers to pray for them; the tears trickling from their weeping eyes denoting the sincerity of their

Who that loves the souls of immortal men can forbear to preach to, pray for, and weep over such an assembly. Though I am not disposed to believe the whole of these affections originate from a Divine source, yet I think it truly criminal to oppose its progress. Nor do I think that any preacher whose heart is warm in the sacred cause, can behold the excitements among the people, hear the solemn groans of the penitent, and the joyful shouts of the young converts; calculated to convince the most hardened infidel himself of the reality of the work, without being affected, and crying out in ecstacy, this is the Lord's doing; it is mar-

vellous in our eyes. In justification of my opinion that shouting, weeping, and clapping of hands, are admissible and scriptural, I will call the attention of your correspondent to the follow-

ng passages:

Ezra, iii. chap. 10, 11, 12, 13, verses.—
And when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord, they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites the sons of Asaph, with cym-bals, after the ordinance of Daria, King of Israel, and they sang by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord: because he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever towards Israel, and all the people shouted with a great shout, when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid; but many of the priests and Levites, and chief of the fathers who were ancient men, who had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy; so that they could not discern the noise of the shout of joy, from the noise of the weepthe shout of joy, from the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with loud shouts, and the noise was heard afar off". Psalm xlvii. 1. Clap your hands all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph. Isaiah xii. 6. Cry out and shout, thou inhabitant of Zion, for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee. Jeremiah xxxvii. 7. Thus saith the Lord, sing with cladness for Jacob, and shout sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout

among the chief of the nations; publish ye,

and he answered and said unto them, I tell you if these hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out. When we read the passages above adverted to, and many others of similar import; for instance the shaking of the dry bones of the valley, to other apostles preached, when they were and 1824, constrained to cry out, Men and brethren, mission; can we say, Mr. Editor, that in the District of Columbia. this era of good feelings; of the wonderful outpouring of the Spirit of the Lord, no shouts of joy pierce the heavens, no clapping of hands, no exultations for the blessing received. At least 1800 converts, not very remote from this place, (and many in Granville county,) in the course of eighteen months have been made to witness the love of God, with the exceeding riches of his grace, and among these too, a husband beholds his lady, a father his daugh-We readily give place to the following ters and sons weeping and trembling, and trembling, and trembling are from a correspondent at Raleigh, (N. crying mightily unto God for mercy. While the warm hearted preacher is exhorting them and praying for them, they leap into cessful missionary of the cross. We make life eternal, and embrace each other in ecno comments on the sentiments which he stacy of joy. Do not the angels who bear advances, feeling perfectly willing, to leave the glad tidings to heaven rejoice, and shall the whole subject to be decided by the calm the happy convert be denied the privilege? Would not silence at such a moment lead every warm hearted Christian to suspect one or two of the concluding paragraphs, which, in our judgment would have no beneficial effect. A suggestion in one of them Editor, could you refrain weeping for gladness, could you avoid praising and join with ther can "D" be sure, that "I" had allu-sion exclusively to the "exercises of the of God, at a time like this, to rejoice. When Baptist and Methodist congregations during you reflect again, do not censure us thus

in your paper, which carries in its columns I can assure you, that having travelled almost continually amidst the revival, that neither "stoical apathy," Unitarianism, nor Socinianism has been indulged or countenanced, nor have we in the slightest degree luded to. We have learned this, for the patronized open communion; but the pure and unsullied dectrines of the cross, those weanally, "D" may be assured, that we shall pons which had achieved such conquest over the hearts of sinful men. I do not recollect a solitary instance of awakening or he or others may send us. Such accounts cold formal preachers. While they turn over in the United States. The Winthrop Pro the leaves of written, and perhaps in many instances borrowed sermons, no person ticipated blessing. But the Lord has abun-dantly blessed the labours of those pious fice is in progress, named Bently Hall, in has added many seals to their ministry.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

BALTIMORE, JULY 9.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning (July 8) a most daring robbery of the eastern mail was Falls of Gunpowder.

The mail was on its way from the east to Baltimore, when, at the above place, it was arrested in its progress by a fence which had been erected across the road. Three men immediately came up, at whom the guard fired his blunderbuss and pistols. Two were wounded, but not so as to disable them. The driver made his escape, though a shot was fired after him by one of the robbers .-The villians then rifled the mail, and hurried off with their booty.

As soon as the delay in the regular arri-

val of the mail authorized the suspicion of a robbery, Mr. Stokes, one of the mail contractors, immediately left the city to ascertain the cause. He went in company with several others, immediately to the Iron Forges on the Gunpowder, where, from certain indications, the culprits were supposed to belong. One, by the name of Moore, was discovered to be badly wounded in the breast with 6 or 7 buckshot. Finding himself thus detected, he made a full confession of the fact of robbing the mail, in which he was assisted by Emmonheiser (then under arrest) and another forgeman named Ward. The latter was immediately arrested, and on examination found to be severely shot in the hand by the blunderbuss.

Moore also confessed where the packares taken from the mail were hid-he went with Messrs. Stokes, Rouse, and others, to the place, where a bag belonging to the forge was found under the leaves, in which were contained about two bushels of pack-

The robbers were escorted to the city last evening by the troop of first Baltimore Hus-(under the command of major Mc-Clellan,) who promptly mustered and repaired to the spot in the morning. The cul-prits are lodged in jail—their trial will take place at the Circuit Court of the United States, which will sit in November next — The next day, the culprits underwent, before the proper authority, a full and formal examination. Moore made a voluntary and ample confession of the whole affair. It appears the plot had been three months under

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

The semi-annual examination of the following classes took place on Tuesday, the 8th instant, in the Chapel of the College. 1st. The Junior class-in Conic sections the mensuration of superfices and solids-

spherical trigonometry—Graca Majora, Kaimes Elements, and Composition.

2d. The Sophomore class—in Geometry, Graca Majora, Horace Blair's Lectures, and General Criticism.

Sd. The Freshman class—in Livy, Roman Antiquities—Græca Majora, Walker's Rhetorical Grammar, and Arithmetic.

4th. The first class, of the Preparatory Department, in the Greek Testament, the shole of which had been read, and in Virgil. praise ye, and say, Lord save thy people—Zephaniah xxxviii 14. Sing O daughter, of Zion, shout O Israel, be glad and rejoice with all thy heart. Oh daughter of Ierusalem. Compare the 9th of Zechariah with the Pupils. The examination reflected honour on the alents of the Laculty and the assiduity of COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The following are copies of resolutions: recently adopted by the Board of Trustees of this institution !

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Board be presented to William Walker, Senr. Esq. of Putnam county, Georgia, for his liberal appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars to endow a scholarship in the Columbian College in the District of

Resolved, unanimously, That the scholarwhat shall we do; the cry of the jailer, when ship thus liberally endowed by the aforesaid county, Georgia, be denominated, and the the house of Cornelius; and discharged his Scholarship" in the Columbian College on

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

On Wednesday last the annual commencement of Dickinson College was held in the Presbyterian church. At a quarter before 10 A. M. the Board of Trustees, the faculty and students, with a number of civizens and strangers, formed in procession, at the College chapel, and passed to the church, where the exercises were conducted in usual order

Nineteen young men, of whom the senior class was composed, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

To the religious public, it will be pleasing intelligence to hear, that out of 19 who composed this class, all except three have professed the religion of Jesus Christ, and devoted themselves to his service before their entrance on the world.

The degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on Alfred Foster, M. D. Alexander Brackenridge, Esq. James Hamilton, Esq. Thomas Kelly, Esq. and John D. Mahon, Esq. Alumni of the institution.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts, on Adam Hays, M. D. and the degree of place, we did not and could not know, nei-

> From the Boston Recorder. ALLEGANY COLLEGE.

President Alden has issued a Circular, inder authority of the Trustees of this Institution, addressed to the German population of Pennsylvania, on the subject of establishing a "Professorship of German Literature and Science." In this document, it is stated, that the Library of the College comprises books in thirty different languages, and is the first, except one, as to the excellence of the selection and in point of conversion through the instrumentality of value, belonging to any collegiate institution fessorship of Natural Philosophy, is so named in honor of the late Hon. James rejoices, none are edified, the congregation winthrop, L L D. and the Architectonic returns from church as they went, destitute Mathematical Professorship is so named in of instruction and without receiving the an-honor of the Masonic Fraternities who have generously undertaken to endow it. An edipreachers who have travelled and preached honor of the late Rev. W. Bently, D. D. day and night continually to attentive and which is 120 feet by 44-and will afford religion seeking congregations. The Spirit of ample accommodation for library, philothe Lord has been with and enabled them sophical apparatus, chemical laboratory, to bear the heat and burden of the day, and two of the Professors with their families,

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A stated session of the Board of officers and managers of the American Colonization Society commenced at the City Hall, in this city, on Monday last, and closed on committed about two miles east of the Great | Tuesday. Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the rice Presidents, presided.

A number of highly interesting papers were read from the Colony, at Montserado, on the coast of Africa, which is now in a comparatively comfortable condition. Considerable business was done, and several committees were appointed to report on other businesss, of which it is presumed a formal account will be given by the proper officers. Among the votes of the day was an unanimous and well-deserved vote of thanks to Capt. Spence, the other officers, and the crew of the United States' ship Cyane, for the benevolent, important, and most disinterested services rendered by them to the Colony.

MARRIED,

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. M'Copmick, Mr. John Bolean, to Miss Nancy Me-HONE both of this place.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Peyton, Mr. DAVID PANCOAST to Miss MARY BECK, all of On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cor-

mick, Mr. James Thompson to Mrs. Amelia FIELDS, all of this city. At Alexandria, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Noan Davis, to

Miss MARY YOUNG. In Halifax county, on the 25th ult. Hon,

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq. of Warres county, North Carolina, to Miss LUCY MORPLEET, of the former county.

On Saturday morning last, after a lingering liness, George Unixa, son of John N. Moulder Esq. aged 2 years and 3 months. At Alexandria, on Sunday last, ANDREW JAMIRSON, Esq. This melancholy event was

sudden and unexpected.
At Norfolk, a few days ago, Mrs. ELIZABETH Barnon, consort of Commodore James Barron

of the United States Navy.
In Philadelphia, on the 19 ult. of a pulmonary affection, Mr. ROBERT S. MEADE, in the 23d

year of his age, and formerly of this city. In Amherst, (Mass.) on the 31st of June, Rev. Dr. Moons, President of the Collegiate

Institution in that town. His disorder was an attack of bilious cholic.

Report of Deaths in Washington City, during the month of June, 1823. Cholera, (coloured) Convulsions Fever Pneumonia Consumption (coloured)

Dropsy of the Chest Inflammation of the Brain Child-bed Drowned Decay

By order of the Board of Health

#### mertry.

From the New-York American.

The following lines breathe, in simple and beau tiful language, the pure, tender, and reingn-ed spirit of a poet and a Christian. They are the pen of the only avowed poet, as far as we can learn, among the Society of

> THE POET'S THANKS. By Bernard Barton.

Nay! let not sorrow cloud thy brow, nor thus in thought remine,

Because thou seest my vigour bow, my droop ing health decline;

This heart is yet in love unchill'd, my spirit is as free, My feelings, still, as fondly thrill'd whene'er l

turn to thee. I know, although thou speak'st them not, the thoughts which fill thy mind;

Thou think'st thy minstrel's earthly lot un worthily assign'd;

Could wish of thine that lot dictate, much brighter it would be. Tet far from cheerless is his fate, who finds

friend like thee.

I own I should rejoice to share what poorest peasants do. To breathe heaven's heart-reviving air, and

hail its vault of blue; To see great Nature's soul awake, in flow'ret, bush, and tree,

And childhood's early joys partake, in quiet haunts with thee.

Yet more, far more, 'twould soothe my soul with thee, dear friend, to stray, Where ocean's murmuring billows roll, in some

secluded bay: The silent cliffs, the speaking main, the breezes blowing free,

These could not look, speak, breathe in vain if felt and shared with thee.

Yet though such luxuries as these, remain to us

unknown We from our scanty store may seize some joys of tend'rest tone;

Proudest Prosperity had brought no pure bliss to me. Than bleak Adversity has caught in darkest

hours from thee. Had Fortune on our prospects smiled, and sun-

shine round us flung, Had flowers alone our path beguil'd, where

many a thorn has sprung-That thornless path, those sun-bright skies, though lovely they might be,

Could ne er have taught my heart to prize what most I prize in thee.

The bird whose soft and plaintive song is heard alone at night,

Whose note outvies the warbling throng that hail day's garish light-The flower that spreads, in wilds remote, its

blossoms to the bee-These, these the touching charms denote which

1 discern in ther.

Thy voice in care, in grief, in pain, has been to me as dear

As nature owns that night-bird's strain in watches dark and drear;

What to the bee that flow'ret's bloom, or sunlight to the sea;

All this and more, in hours of gloom, have I oft found in thee.

While some, as every joy decreas'd, their sym-

pathy denied, Or like the Levite, and the Priest passed on the

other side; My cares thou didst not coldly scan, nor from

my sorrows fice; The kind, time good Samaritan was still a type

of thee. Though I may darkly pass away, as in the noon

of life, And sink, by premature decay, from being's feverish strife:

Yet thou, at least, hast been a friend, a noble

friend to me, Nor with my mortal life can end the tribute, due

to thee Believe it not! the love that gives to life its

truest zest. The warm affection that outlives the sunshine

of the breast-

These, these are boons surpassing far what bends the worldling's knee;

These, which the world can never mar, I owe dear friend, to thee.

And should some fragments of my song, which thy applause endears,

Borne on the stream of time along, survive to distant years,

May such around thy cherish'd name a fadeless garland be,

And with the Poet's purest fame, be twined his love for thee.

## Miscellany.

From Jowett's Christian Researches THE GREEK CHURCH. public worship the Greeks do not

admit the use of images into their churches, but they make up the deficiency with a multitude of pictures, on pannels of wood, all round the church; and to these 'likenesses,' no less than the Latins to their 'graven images,' they pay almost profound respect, bowing, touching them, kissing them, and crossing themselves before them. The fervour of their devotion to the saints is not less remarkable. If a man is ill, or meets where their employments, divested of pains with any misfortune, he makes a vow to and troubles, will resemble those here; some saint, that if he will recover him, he where game will be abundant; and where will make him an offering of a lamp of oil. the

saints which are in the earth marvellous. in the devotional language of the heart. thon art terrible out of thy holy places; It is practised by individuals, parties, and but they would render it, 'Marvellous is God in (or by) his saints.' Wherever the their encampments. word Oxens or any of its derivatives, occurs, they have learnt to interpret it of miracles: differs, however, on different occasions, thus to them the last passage plainly carries Shortly after a council has determined on thus to them the last passage plainly carries the sense, 'God has worked miracles by his saints.' Scepticism on this point is viewed by many of the more ignorant as equivalent to a disbelief of Christianity. I have, therefore, in conversing with them, always admitted all that I safely could, quoting especially scriptural examples; and adding, who can doubt but that God has often in any of these passages quoted from the Psalms." p. 32.

Mr. Jowett thus describes the worship: "The Greeks have three services in the day; one at about four o'clock in the morning, called Optos; the second, a liturgy, and which is the principal service, takes place about six or seven o'clock, differently in dif- or less of the character of rejoicing or mournferent churches; and thirdly vespers. Every week the priests are obliged to repeat the whole Book of Psalms through. By dance and sing songs of victory, in which repeating is meant just so much as to move the name of the Great Spirit is frequently repeating' is meant just so much as to move the lips. Often, on entering an open church, introduced with great reverence; if vanhave seen a priest sitting by himself per-forming this silent duty. The Psalter, as they print it, is divided into sixty-three pull their hair, beat on their breasts, and parts, at the end of which they repeat the Doxology. The common way of speaking The men, for the most part of the time, Doxology. The common way of speaking is, that the priest recites nine doxologies maintain a sullen and mournful silence, bea a-day. Besides this, there is a large num- on their breasts, and occasionally pray for ber of hallelujahs and kyrie-eleesons to re- their lives to he spared till they have revengpeat. The priests are required to repeat, at ed themselves on their enemies. These least three times a day, Kugutharen, forty meetings never take place till after the butimes: they count by beads three times for- rial of those who have fallen in battle. ty. Surely these are vain repetitions; and Meetings similar to the above are also were a man to multiply them a thousand convened on any extraordinary natural ocfold, they would be still more vain, but he currence, or on the prevalence of any fatal would be regarded as a very holy man." p. epidemic. On such occasions, some one of

Of the Greek clergy, Mr. Jowett states, that in those parts which he visited, they have not appeared much in company. In parties of pleasure they would be considered out of their place, and to appear at balls, or at the theatre, would be a public scandal. Their dress is in fact a hindrance to their mixing indiscriminately in society; they are never seen but in a clerical costume, and always wear their beards.

#### From the Philadelphia Recorder. ABORIGINES.

The following extracts are taken from the narrative of John D. Hunter, a young man captured by the Indians when quite a child, during some of their incursions into the white settlements, on which occasion it is probable all his relations were massacred. He lived among them, he conjectures, about twenty years, and having been restored to civilized society, he has devoted his time, with no small success, as this book indicates, to the cultivation of science and litera-

In respect to the origin of their religion, the indians themselves are altogether ignorant. It is certain, however, that they acknowledge, at least so far as my acquaintance extends, one supreme, all powerfull and intelligent Being, viz. the Great Spirit, or the Giver of life, who created and governs all things. They believe, in general, that, after the hunting grounds had been formed and supplied with game, that he created the first red man and woman, who were very large in their stature, and lived to an exceedingly old age; that he often held councils and smoked with them, gave them laws to be observed, and taught them how to take game and cultivate corn: but that in consequence of their disobedience, he withdrew from and bandoned them to the vexations of the Bad spirit, who had since been instrumental in all their degeneracy and sufferings.

They believe him of too exalted a character to be directly the author of evil, and that notwithstanding the offences of his red children, he continues to shower down on them all the blessings they enjoy; in consequence of this parental regard for them, they are truly filial and sincere in their devotions, and pray to him for such things as they need, and return thanks for such good things as they receive.

On the other hand, when in affliction, or suffering under any great calamity, in the their conduct, and are on ordinary occasions belief that it will appease his wrath or the immediate executors of rewards and mitigate his chastisements, they pray with punishments. Others believe that they their valiant men. equal fervency to the Evil Spirit, who, they conceive, is of a character directly the reverse of the Good Spirit, to whom he is in-ferior, but, nevertheless, has sufficient power, and is constantly employed in devising means to torment and punish the human fa-

By the term Spirit, the Indians have an idea of a being that can, at pleasure, be present, and yet invisible; they nevertheless think the Great Spirit like themselves possessed of a corporeal form, though endowed with a nature infinitely more excellent than theirs, and which will endure for-

ever without change.

Although they believe in a future state of existence, as before noticed, they associate it with natural things, having no idea of the soul or of intellectual enjoyments; but expect, at some future time after death, to become in their proper persons the perpet-ual inhabitants of a delightful country; there is one continued spring, and cloudles

Jesus, and asked where in Scripture we are taught to pray to saints. They have replied, 'In the Psalms,' Some of the passages which they aliege as illustrative of this subject, are as follow.

They have no particular days set apart for devotional services, though they have particular times; such, for instance, as the declaration of war, the restoration of peace, and extraording the particular times. They this subject, are as follow.

"In Psalm iv. S, the Greek of the Septuagest will bear translating thus; But know this, that the Lord hath rendered weeks, and the return of the new moon. In marvellous his Holy One,' which our translation thus renders, 'Know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself.' Their next passage is Psalm xvi. S, which may bear rendering, 'God hath made his may bear rendering, 'God hath made his life; sometimes audibly, but most generally

But the passage considered to be the strongest | This ceremony is particularly observed is that in the 68th Psalm. Output of God, but it is not confined to circumstance or place.

Their manner of worshipping the Deity war, every individual that is able to walk, and the old men sometimes borne by others, assemble in a grove, or some other place rendered sacred by the occasion, and offer up their prayers to the Great Spirit for success against their enemies.

Sometimes the devotional exercises are pantomimic and profoundly silent; at others, worked miracles by his saints?' But this ejaculatory and vociferous. At the concludoes not prove that such an one or such sion, some one of the old men or prophets another had been thus honoured. Least of addresses the assembly; states the cause of all does it prove, that we are right in pray- their grievances; and enjoins the warriors ing to the saints, which is not commanded to merit success, by being brave, and placing their confidence in the Great Giver of Life. Afterwards all return to their homes, These meetings vary in their duration from three hours to a whole day.

Similar meetings are generally held on the conclusion of peace, or the attainment of a victory, though their devotions assume more ing, according to the success that has attended their arms. When triumphant, they

the old men, or a prophet, if one should be pre-sent, addresses the Indians in an authoritative tone of voice, and assures them that the calamity which threatens, is a visitation from the Great Spirit, to chastise them for their illspent lives, and wilful offences against him; he then commands them to be penitent for what has passed, and to reform for the future. Silent prayers are now offered, accompanied by promises to become more obedient to their Great Father: the meeting is then dissolved; all amus ments and recreations cease, and individual prayers and fastings are frequently observed for many successive days. All their serious devotions are performed in standing position.

At the ingathering of the corn, they observe general rejoicings; at which all who are able join in appropriate dances, songs and feasts, and in thanks to the Great Spirit, for his munificence towards them. these occasions, as also at the new moon, at the commencement of hunting the buffalo in the spring, lamps, constructed of shells, and supplied with bears' grease and rush wicks, are kept burning all the night pre-ceding and following these joyous festivals, but for what particular purpose the practice is kept up, or from what circumstance it originated, I could never learn; and it is probable the history is lost, as the Indians themselves only conform to it in obedience to

They, in general, on discovering the newmoon, utter a short prayer to the Great Spirit, to preserve them from and make them victorious over their enemies; and to give them a cloudless sky, and an abundance of

Their addresses to the evil spirit are only made on particular occasions, as before observed, and then not uniformly by all such as are generally esteemed subjects of his tormenting visitations: for, in regard to his agency, there are some among the Indians, as well as among the white people, who entertain doubts, and others, though this number is small, who altogether discredit it, and pay all their adoration to him, who, under whatever name he may be worshiped, is alone worthy.

Their ideas of good and evil spirits, the istence; though the opposite opinion is almost universal. Some believe that they invisibly hover around and influence all perform only the offices of exciting to good and bad actions; and others again, that they only officiate on great and important occasions. They also believe that these good and bad spirits are at perpetual war with each other; that their power is much imited, and not transferable to human beings in general, though in a very limited degree to those who are remarkable for their wisdom and goodness, or for qualities sive Indians.

> From the New-York Observer. CONTRASTS.

With your leave, I intend sending you eries of communications under the head of Contrasts. My design is to institute comparisons on a great variety of topics, with a view of exhibiting the progress of improvement and of degeneracy. I propose to give myself the widest latitude, both as to subject and style. I shall not be confined to

precludes this abuse: There is one media- nate pretensions, will occupy subordinate from various other sources, too numerous doubts which many enteresing to be particularized. I send you a few as ticity of M'Pherson's Onsie, or the same to be particularized.

number of post-offices in the United States, was 75; in 1820, 4,500. In 1790, the extent of post roads was 1,875 miles; in tion has never been entirely set 1820, 73,492 miles. What a wonderful improvement in the facilities for corresponprovement in the facilities for confedence of the Romans. It would seem at ent parts of our country, is implied in this Scotch must have it in their power ent parts of our country, is implied in the truth, and if so it is an in statement! When we consider how much tain the truth, and if so it is an in the commercial prosperity of a nation de-pends on a rapid and regular communica-ter try is annually visited by pends on a rapid and regular confidence try is annually visited by crowds of ritory, we cannot bestow too much praise on who penetrate into its most the wise policy of our own government, treats; it is the boasted re which, instead of burdening this communiwhich, instead of burdening this content formed for many years for the extension with heavy duties as in Europe, fixes the rates of postages so low as merely to pose of preserving remnants of an cover the expenses of the department; yet nothing has yet been discovered and whenever there is a surplus of income, a few fragments of the ancient sons and the establishment of new post-offices. 2. Cultivation of Cotton-In 1790, the

amount of cotton exported from the United States was 100,000 pounds. In 1817, the amount was 85,649,328, the value of which was \$22,628,000. Cotton is now the staple that the day a nun enters the constitutes one third of the whole value of our ed by the most marked guicty of de exports. It is well known, that this astonishing revolution in our agriculture and commerce is to be ascribed to the invention of costume, dressed in yellow shoes the cotton gin. Since the invention of that machine, the planters in all the country south of Virginia and Kentucky, where the els, and placed upon a hearse on land will admit of it, have, to a great extent, with the gayest colours; the face and abandoned the cultivation of tobacco, indi- ed, and generally rouged, and at every go, rice, and every other crop, and employ-ed their slaves almost exclusively in raising slowly and heavily from one side of the cotton. We have not the materials for low to the other. The funeral usually forming an estimate of the effect which the place an hour after sun-set; laterth addition of this bulky article to the list of our exports, must have had on the increase persons of consideration. First cone of our shipping. It has doubtless been very files of those fraternities, of which then

3. Decrease of the Clergy. For one other, dressed in white, red, or grey deshundred years after the first settlement of es, the face masked, and each bear. this country, the whole number of young lighted torch, followed by rows of Promen educated at Harvard and Yale, the only can and Capuchin monks, shrouded in colleges then in existence, was 814, and of black and dark coloured mantles the this number 436, or more than one half, became ministers of the Gospel. During ten shoulders, and the naked foot simply by vears, fron 1800 to 1810, the number of gra- by a thick sole of leather. As the duates at twelve of the principal colleges in sion, made so brilliant and striking in the United States, was 2,792, and of this variety of dresses and number of his number only 453, or one sixth part of the slowly and heavily moves along the nar whole number, entered the ministry. what ful chant for the dead, "requiem elem a change in the condition of society is im- dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetue lu plied in this statement! How different would eis," faintly and irregularly passes thm be the aspect of our country, if more than its long files, one half of the learning and cultivated ta-lent of the nation, were actively engaged in hours, with the feet towards the alar, or promoting pure religion!

change has been wrought in modern times soul. The body is then placed in a coar in the natural sciences! It is but a few centuries since all that was dignified with the however, not allowed to be very near name of philosophy was a mere jargon, full principal altar. of unmeaning subtilities. The genius of whole ages was wasted in search of some thing which should cure all diseases, sought. Our brightest blazes of glab and convert all substances into gold. Centuries rolled away, and not a step of advance sparks. The flowers that water to was made towards any useful result. How sweetest odours in the path of life, po hopeless was it to all appearance that the hu- erally grow without culture, from s man mind would ever have been freed from sown by chance. the darkness and perplexity in which it was short period, a correct philosophy has gone forth, and by its simple touch is turning chaos into order and beauty. A method of investigation is pursued, which leads to systematic discovery. The study of nature is prosecuted, with a moral certainty of arriving at new and interesting results. Almost every science which is taught in the customary course of liberal education, is the offspring of the new philosophy.-Even now, new sciences are continually springing up, and by their connexion with the arts are spreading animation and elegance over all the enjoyments of life.

From the New-York Duily Advertiser . OSSIAN.

An elegant edition of Ossian's Poems has lately appeared in Scotland, accompanied with a map of the country which was the scene of the exploits he has immortalized. Hugh Campbell, Esq. the Editor, in his Georgetown. dedication to the Marquis of Hastings, Jan 18-tf makes some interesting remarks on the authenticity of the poems, some of which have never before been adduced in any discussion of the subject.

The Campbells and M'Leods, he affirms are indisputably descendants from the aboriginal inhabitants of the country; and, according to tradition, the Campbells may claim their pedigree from Dermid, son of Fingal, and King of Morvan, whose land they possess to this day. The old traditional list of Ghælick Kings contains one named Fin or Fion, which, joined to the name of his nation, forms the name of Ossian's agents or minions of superior powers, are exceedingly various. There are some exceedingly various. There are some exceedingly various, however, to the belief of their exceedingly with Caracalla the contemporaneously with Caracalla the Roman Emperor. The list of kings is taken from Buchanan's History of Scotland, who, though he was ignorant even of the name of Ossian, mentions that the natives of Morvan used to sing songs in praise of

The frequent reference in the poems of Ossian, to the warlike prowess as well as the poetical effusions of Bards, furnishes great evidence of their authenticity, when compared with the numerous similar notices in histories of other northern nations; and while ignorance of the country and of its language prevented their becoming known to other nations, the independence of the people protected the national poetry from all foreign intermixture and disturbance. This is a subject of great interest to liter-

ature, and it is surprising that no more light should yet have been thrown upon it. A few years ago, M'Pherson published a number of poems, under the name of translations from accient compositions preserved among the Scotch by traditions, but never produced any satisfactory proof concerning them. They have been frequently attack-ed in England, but in other countries have passed for genuine with many learned men, who have ranked them high, not only on account of their presumed antiquity and historical value, but also for the richness and sublimity of their poetry. The works of Ossian, as furnished by M'Pherson, have do for you? Had you not better pray to God? The answer has always been, 'But it we pray to the saims, the saims will speak to God for us.' I have quoted to them that to God for us.' I have quoted to them that triking passage of St. Paul, which one striking passage of St. Paul, which one try, having the highest claims, will be the most distinguished: while those of subording the arts and sciences, from the reports of the arts and sciences, from the reports of the arts and sciences, from the reports interest and value to the enrious antiquence. een made the foundation of many learned scussions on the obscure history of some of the northern nations of Europe, and have confirmed many suggestions concerning their character and manners, of no small

from various other sources, too numerous ticity of M'Pherson's Ossian were to be particularized. I send you a few as ticity of M'Pherson's Ossian were specimen.

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From Lyman's Political State of Italy, BURIALS IN ITALY. The corpse is dressed according to VOL. II.]

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